

Password MANAGER

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

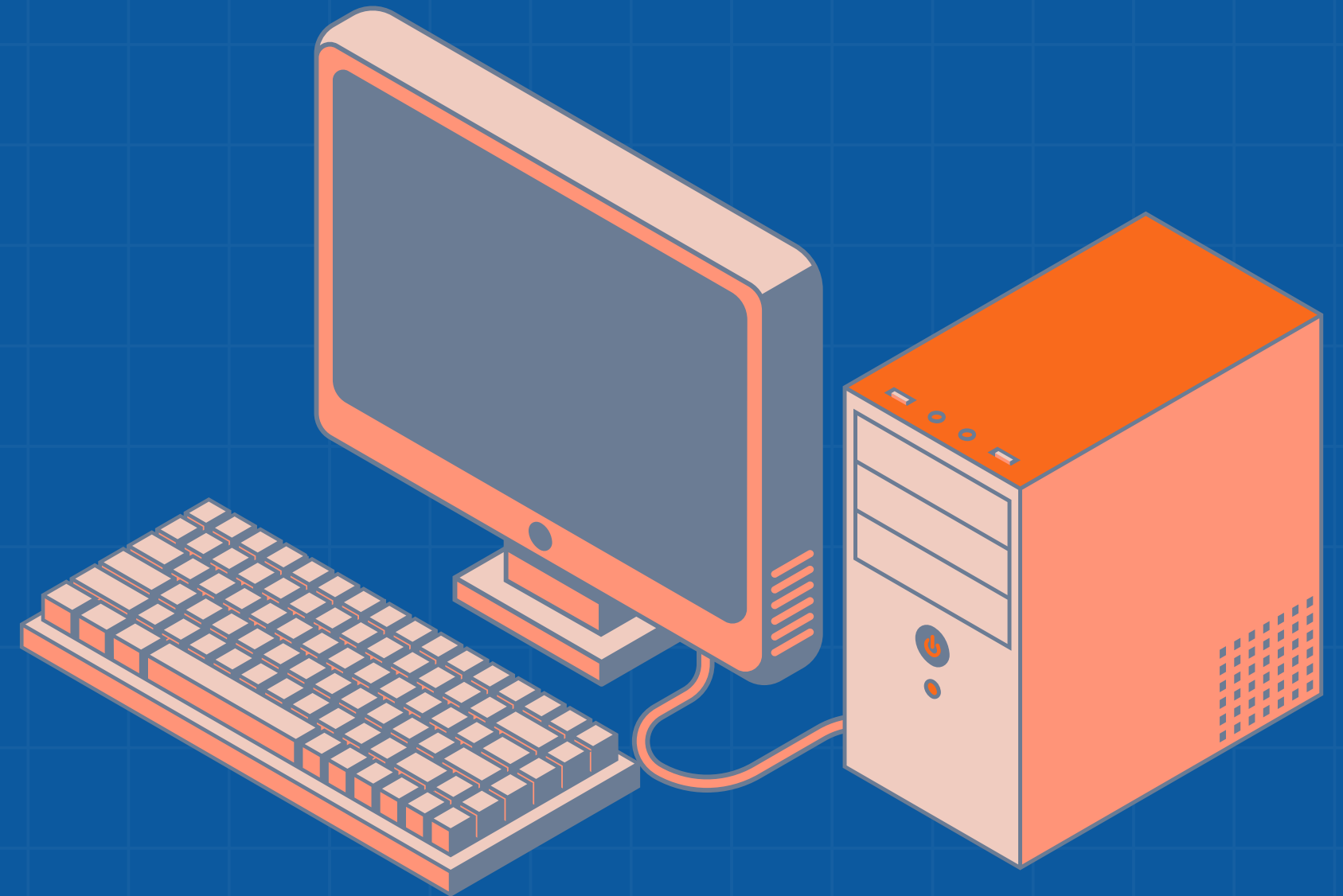




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Introduction

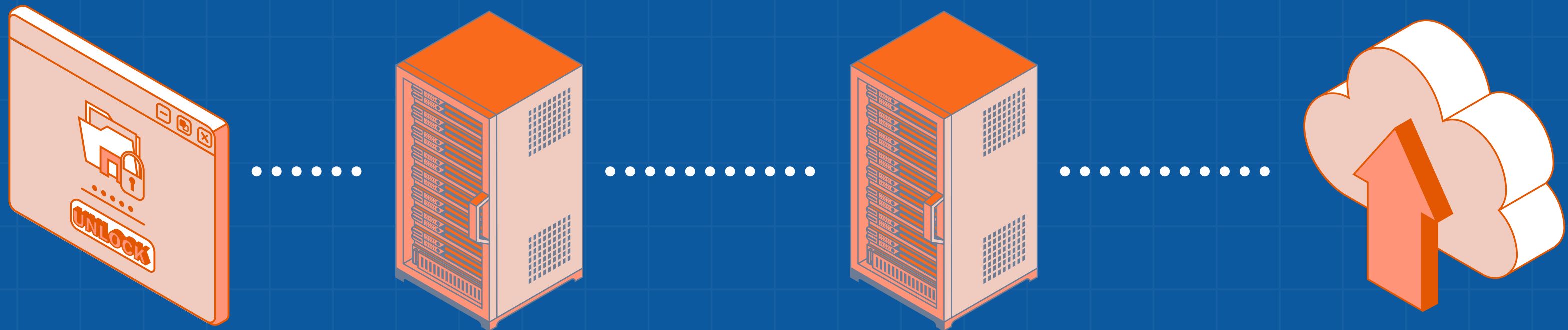
THE HUSKEY PASSWORD MANAGER IS A WEB-BASED APPLICATION USED TO STORE AND MANAGE PASSWORDS.

USERS CAN LOG IN WITH A SET OF CREDENTIALS TO VIEW AND MANAGE DEPARTMENTAL PASSWORD VAULTS.

IT OPERATES ON A DOCKER-BASED ENVIRONMENT WITH THREE KEY COMPONENTS.



Web Application COMPONENTS



BROWSER

NGINX SERVER

PHP SERVER

MYSQL DATABASE

REVERSE PROXY FOR CLIENT REQUESTS,
FORWARDING THEM TO BACKEND SERVERS
FOR PROCESSING.

HANDLES STATIC CONTENT DELIVERY OF
HTML, CSS, AND JAVASCRIPT FILES.

A SERVER-SIDE SCRIPTING LANGUAGE THAT
EXECUTES WEB APPLICATION FUNCTIONS
THAT REQUIRE SERVER-SIDE PROCESSING
AND DATABASE INTERACTION.

SUCH AS USER AUTHENTICATION, VAULT
OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT, PAGE
RENDERING, AND BACKEND LOGIC AND
PROCESSING.

STORES USER CREDENTIALS AND
PASSWORD VAULT DATA.

Insecurities

UNENCRYPTED CONNECTIONS

HTTPS NOT SETUP IN NGINX

NONEXISTENT LOGGING PRACTICES

BROKEN AUTHENTICATION AND ACCESS CONTROLS

NO SESSION MANAGEMENT BY PHP SERVER

MISCONFIGURATIONS

USE OF HTTP AND INSUFFICIENT COOKIE MANAGEMENT

SQL VULNERABILITIES

UNPARAMETERIZED QUERIES

XSS VULNERABILITIES

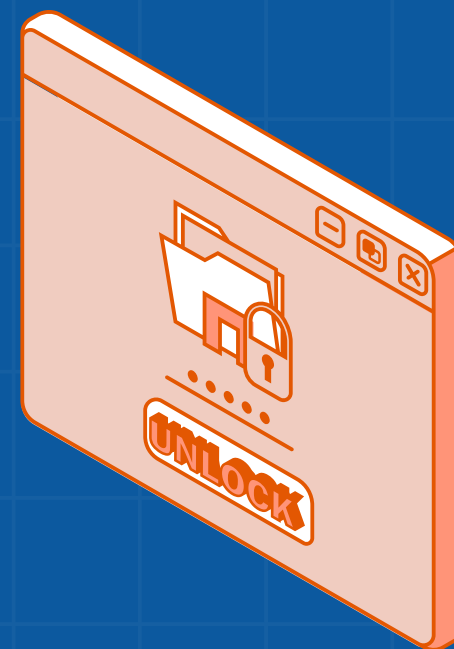
UNSANITIZED USER INPUTS



Cryptography

ENCRYPT DATA BETWEEN THE CLIENT AND SERVER

1. CONFIGURE OPENSSSL
2. GENERATE A PUBLIC-PRIVATE KEY PAIR
3. CREATE A CERTIFICATE SIGNING REQUEST (CSR)
4. SIGN THE CSR WITH A CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY (CA)
5. GENERATE AND INSTALL THE SSL CERTIFICATE
6. CONFIGURE NGINX FOR HTTPS



BROWSER

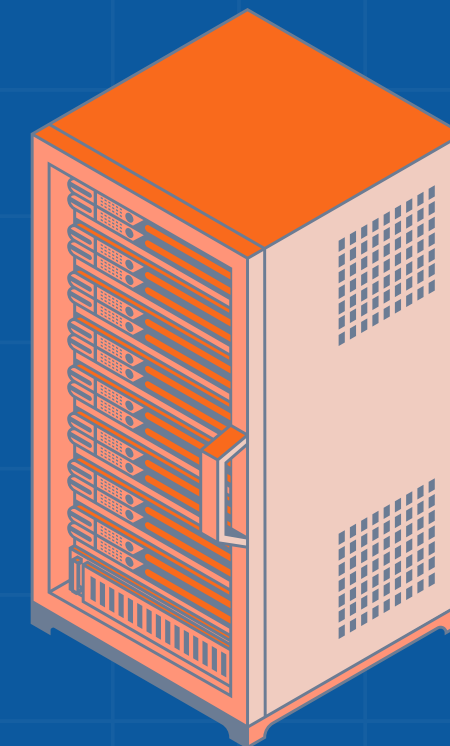
SSL CERTIFICATE

HTTPS

PUBLIC KEY



PRIVATE KEY

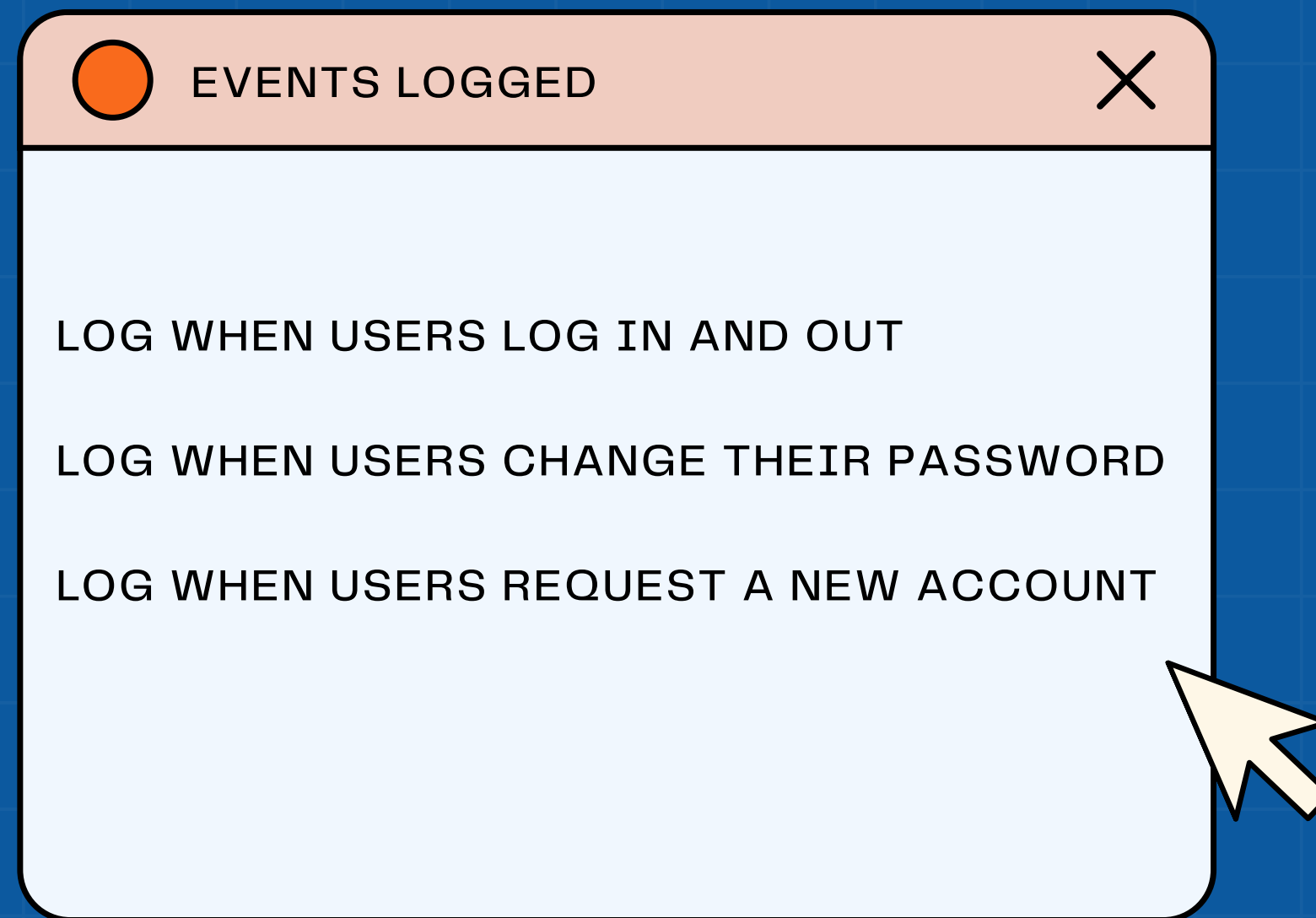


NGINX SERVER

Logging

PROTECT ASSETS BY RECORDING SYSTEM ACTIVITIES

1. CREATE FREE LOGGLY ACCOUNT
2. COPY LOGGLY TOKEN INTO LOGGLY-LOGGER.PHP
3. ADD LOGGLY COMPONENT TO LOGIN.PHP
4. ADD LOGGER CODE TO APPROPRIATE CODE (E.G. ELSE STATEMENT IN LOGIN CODE)
6. VERIFY LOGGER FUNCTIONALITY



Authentication and AUTHORIZATION

PRESENTATION TIER

USERNAME/
PASSWORD LOGIN

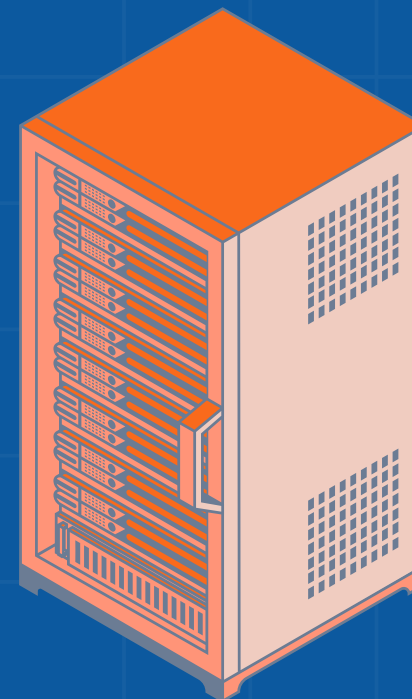


LOGIC TIER

VERIFY
CREDENTIALS

AUTHENTICATION
PASS

SESSION TOKEN



AUTHORIZATION
GRANTED

DATA TIER

VERIFY ROLE BASED
ACCESS CONTROL

ADMIN
DEV
EXEC
HR



Application SECURITY

XSS

IMPACTS:

- SESSION HIJACKING
- DATA THEFT
- SOCIAL ENGINEERING

MITIGATION:

- INPUT SANITIZATION
- OUTPUT ESCAPING
- FRAMEWORK-BASED PROTECTIONS

SQL INJECTIONS

IMPACTS:

- DATA BREACH AND MANIPULATION
- UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS
- DATABASE OVERLOAD (DOS)
- LOSS OF INTEGRITY

MITIGATION:

- PARAMETERIZED QUERIES
- INPUT VALIDATION

Hardening

SECURITY ISSUES IDENTIFIED VIA ZAP

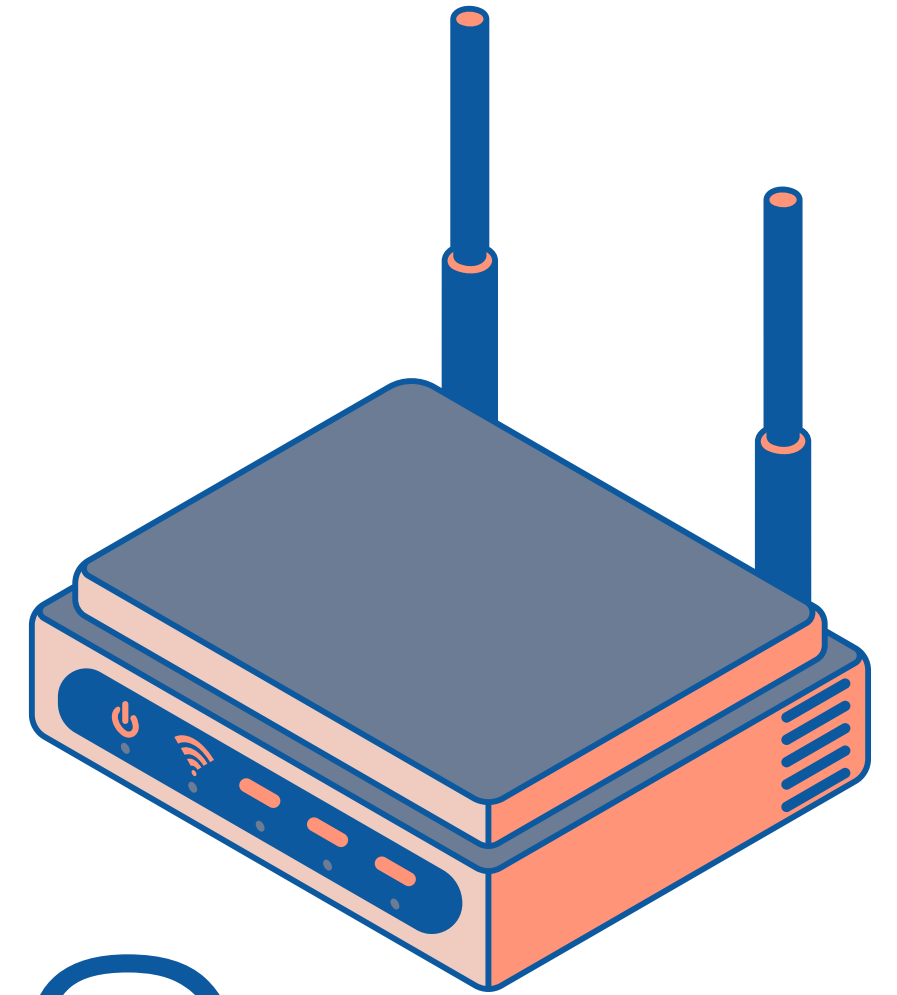
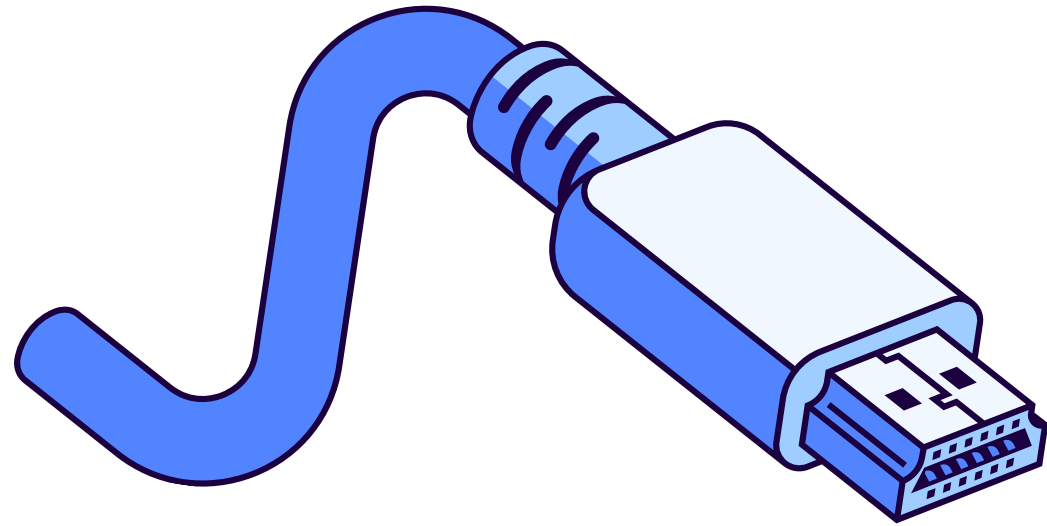
CWE-613	→	INSUFFICIENT SESSION EXPIRATION
CWE-80	→	IMPROPER NEUTRALIZATION OF SCRIPT-RELATED HTML TAGS (XSS)
CWE-284	→	IMPROPER ACCESS CONTROL
CWE-89	→	IMPROPER NEUTRALIZATION OF SPECIAL ELEMENTS USED IN A SQL COMMAND

REMEDIATION

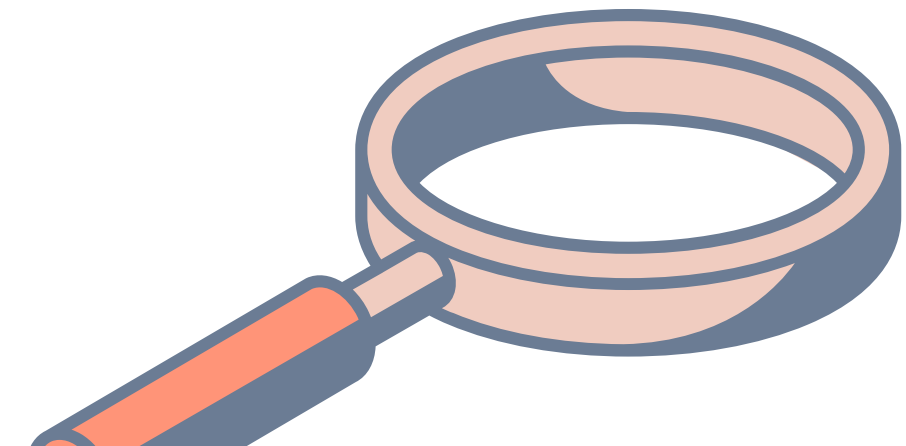
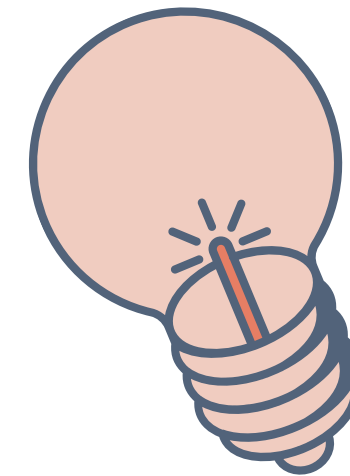
→	ADD SESSION_START() TO LOGOUT.PHP
→	ESCAPE INPUTS AND CONVERT TO PLAINTEXT ADD HTMLESPECIALCHARS() TO PHP "ECHO" STATEMENTS
→	REMOVE PORTS "3306:3306" FROM DOCKER-COMPOSE.YAML
→	CONVERT USER INPUTS TO PLAINTEXT ADD PREPARED STATEMENTS TO LOGIN.PHP

MONITORING AND MAINTAINING SECURITY

- CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF LOGS
- REGULARLY RUN SCANS IN ZAP
- REGULARLY REVIEW AND UPDATE THIRD-PARTY LIBRARIES AND FRAMEWORKS
- APPLY UPDATES AND SECURITY PATCHES FOR THE SERVER AND DATABASE
- CONDUCT PERIODIC PENETRATION TESTS TO SIMULATE REAL-WORLD ATTACKS AND UNCOVER HIDDEN VULNERABILITIES
- CONDUCT CODE REVIEWS FOCUSING ON INPUT VALIDATION, OUTPUT ENCODING, AND DATABASE QUERY SANITIZATION
- REGULARLY AUDIT ROLES AND PERMISSIONS TO ENSURE USERS HAVE THE MINIMUM NECESSARY ACCESS (PRINCIPLE OF LEAST PRIVILEGE)
- IMPLEMENT MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION (MFA)



Questions

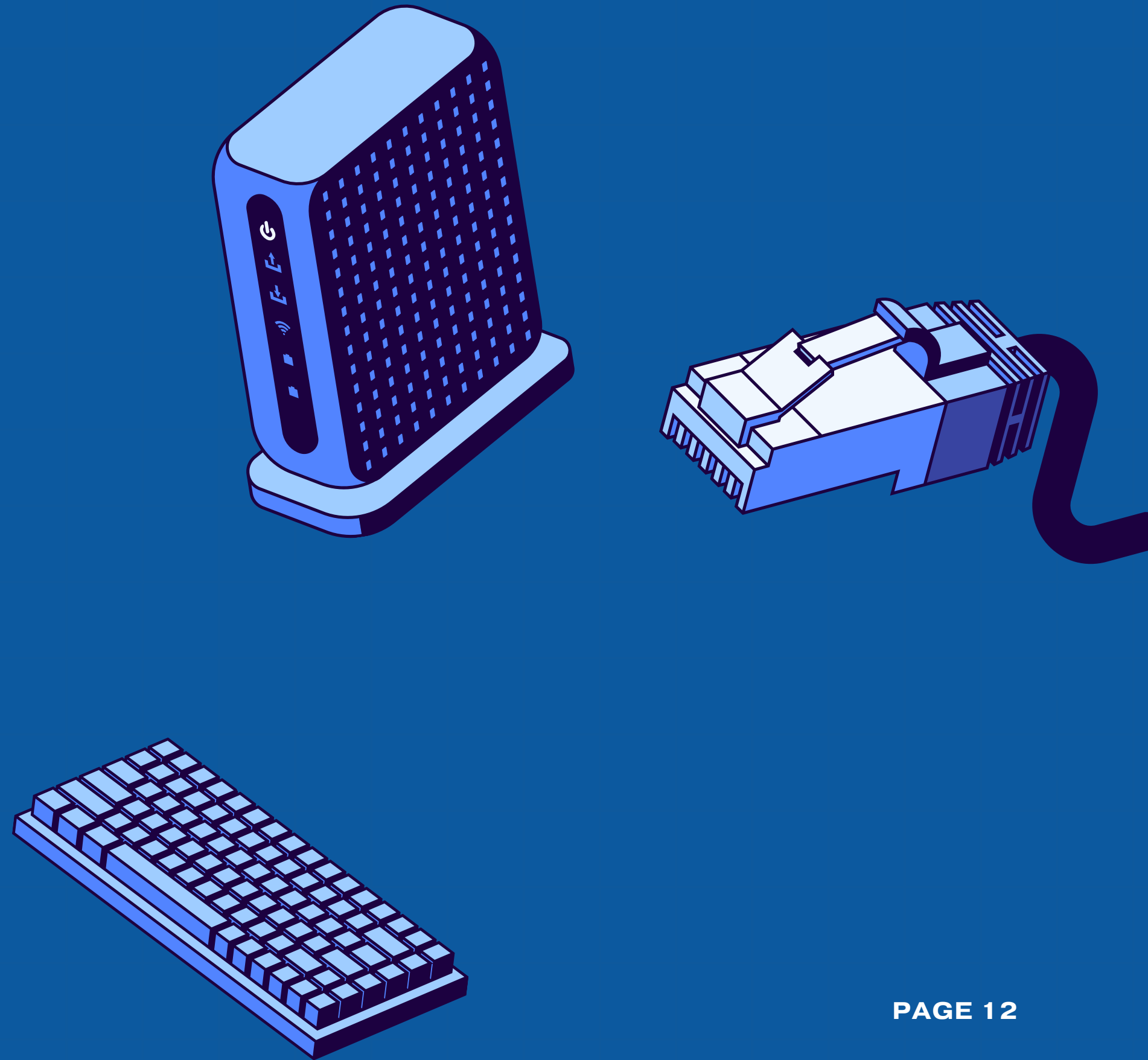


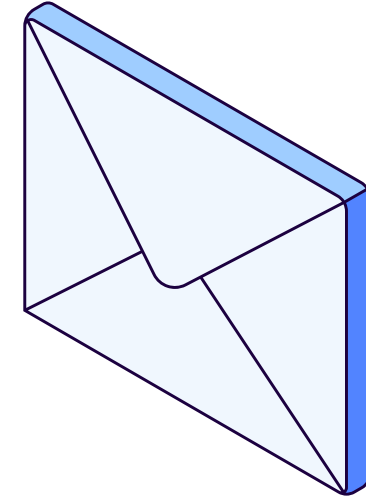
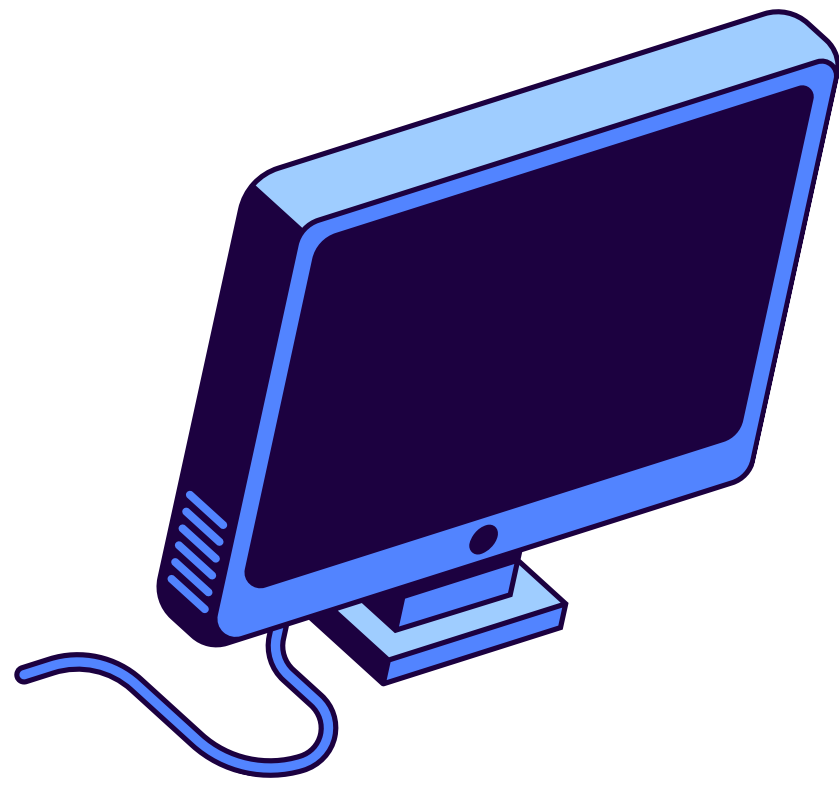
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Thank you

